## **IN THE CLAIMS:**

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a disease or medical condition wherein inhibition of carboxypepsidase U is beneficial, said method comprising administering to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof an effective amount The use of a compound of formula (I):

wherein:

X is  $(CH_2)_m Y(CH_2)_n$ ;

m and n are, independently, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6; provided that m + n is not more than 6; Y is a bond, O,  $S(O)_p$ , or S-S;

- $R^1$  is  $CO_2R^{15}$  or a carboxylic acid isostere-such as  $S(O)_2OH$ ,  $S(O)_2NHR^{15}$ ,  $PO(OR^{15})OH$ ,  $PO(OR^{15})NH_2$ ,  $B(OR^{15})_2$ ,  $PO(R^{15})OH$ ,  $PO(R^{15})NH_2$  or tetrazole;
- R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are, independently, hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, SH, S(O)<sub>3</sub>H, S(O)<sub>q</sub>(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), OC(O)(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl), CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, COOH, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>), or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the cycloalkyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), heterocyclyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), phenyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the phenyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)) or heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl ring is

optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>));

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

 $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are, independently, H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

 $R^{14}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl; and,

 $R^{15}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt <u>thereof.</u> or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt; in a method of manufacturing a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of a condition wherein inhibition of carboxypeptidase U is beneficial.

## Claim 2 (currently amended): A compound of formula (I):

wherein:

X is  $(CH_2)_4$ ;

 $R^1$  is  $CO_2R^{15}$ ;

R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, benzyl, straight-chain C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted at its terminus by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>), or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or (6-aminopyridin-3-yl)methyl; C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl substituted by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); heterocyclyl containing at least one nitrogen atom; non-nitrogen containing heterocyclyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); heteroaryl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); phenyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); phenyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>,

CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); all of the above rings being optionally further substituted by one or more of: halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy or OCF<sub>3</sub>; one of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> is independently, hydrogen, heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl ring is optionally substituted by one or more of halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)); and the others are, independently, hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, SH,  $S(O)_3H$ ,  $S(O)_6(C_{1-6}$  alkyl),  $OC(O)(C_{1-4}$  alkyl),  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $OCF_3$ , COOH, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>), or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-</sub> 4) alkyl (wherein the cycloalkyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), heterocyclyl(C<sub>1-4</sub> 4) alkyl (wherein the heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), phenyl( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl (wherein the phenyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)) or heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)); p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are, independently, H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

 $R^{14}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl; and,

 $R^{15}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

Claim 3 (currently amended): A-The compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt. as claimed in claim 2 wherein:

X is  $(CH_2)_4$ ;

 $R^{1}$  is  $CO_{2}R^{15}$ :

 $R^2$  is straight-chain  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl substituted at its terminus by  $NH_2$ ,  $CNH(NH_2)$  or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl substituted by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); heterocyclyl containing at least one nitrogen atom; non-nitrogen containing heterocyclyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); heteroaryl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>,

CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); phenyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); phenyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); or C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl substituted with NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); all of the above rings being optionally further substituted by one or more of: halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy or OCF<sub>3</sub>;

one of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> is independently, hydrogen, heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)); and the others are, independently, hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, SH, S(O)<sub>3</sub>H, S(O)<sub>4</sub>(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), OC(O)(C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl), CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, COOH, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>), or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), C<sub>3-6</sub> cycloalkyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the cycloalkyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), heterocyclyl(C<sub>1</sub>.

4)alkyl (wherein the heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)), phenyl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the phenyl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)) or heteroaryl(C<sub>1-4</sub>)alkyl (wherein the heteroaryl ring is optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, OCF<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>)); p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

 $R^7,\,R^8,\,R^9,\,R^{10},\,R^{11},\,R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are, independently, H or  $C_{1\text{-}4}$  alkyl;

 $R^{14}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl; and,

 $R^{15}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt.

Claim 4 (currently amended): A-The compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt as claimed in claim 2-or 3 wherein: R<sup>1</sup> is CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>;

R<sup>2</sup> is straight-chain C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted at its terminus by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); C<sub>4</sub> alkyl-(such as CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); or (aminopyridinyl)methyl-(for example (6-aminopyridin-3-yl)methyl); one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is (indol-3-yl)CH<sub>2</sub> optionally substituted by halo or hydroxy; and the other

is benzyl (optionally substituted by halo or hydroxy) or C<sub>4</sub> alkyl-(such as CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>-or CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>);

or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are both methyl;

R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are, independently, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (for example CH<sub>3</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>);

 $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  are H;

 $R^{10}$  is  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl; and,

 $R^{15}$  is H or  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 5 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 A compound as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4-wherein X is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>.

Claim 6 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 A compound as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5 wherein  $R^1$  is  $CO_2R^{15}$  in which  $R^{15}$  is H or  $C_{1.4}$  alkyl.

Claim 7 (**currently amended**): A-<u>The</u> compound as claimed in <u>claim 2-any one of claims</u> 2 to 6 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is straight-chain C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted at its terminus by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>); C<sub>4</sub> alkyl (such as CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); or (aminopyridinyl)methyl.

Claim 8 (**currently amended**): A-<u>The</u> compound as claimed in <u>claim 2</u>-any one of claims 2 to 4 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl-(CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>-or CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), benzyl, or straight-chain C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted at its terminus by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>), NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or (6-aminopyridin-3-yl)methyl.

Claim 9 (currently amended): A-The compound as claimed in claim 2-any one of claims 2-to-8 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is straight-chain C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted at its terminus by NH<sub>2</sub>, CNH(NH<sub>2</sub>), NHCNH(NH<sub>2</sub>) or (6-aminopyridin-3-yl)methyl.

Claim 10 (**currently amended**): A-The compound as claimed in <u>claim 2 any one of</u> elaims 2 to wherein R<sup>3</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub>indolyl, (wherein the indolyl is optionally substituted by one or more of: halogen or hydroxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or benzyl (optionally substituted by halogen or hydroxy).

Claim 11 (**currently amended**): A-The compound as claimed in claim 2 any one of elaims 2 to 10 wherein  $R^4$  is  $CH_2$ indolyl, (wherein the indolyl is optionally substituted by one or more of: halogen or hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl-( $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$ -or  $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$ ) or benzyl (optionally substituted by halogen or hydroxy).

Claim 12 (currently amended): A-The compound as claimed in claim 2-any one of elaims 2 to 11 wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are, independently,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl (such as methyl, iso-propyl,  $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$  or  $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$ ).

Claim 13 (currently amended): A-The compound as claimed in claim 2 any one of elaims 2 to 12 wherein R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> are all H.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A-The compound as claimed in claim 2 any one of claims 2 to 4 wherein  $R^{10}$  is  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl.

Claim 15 (currently amended): A The compound as claimed in claim 2 which is a compound of the following formula

in which

 $R^{3a}$  is H,  $R^{3b}$  is H and  $R^{15}$  is H;

 $R^{3a}$  is OH,  $R^{3b}$  is Cl and  $R^{15}$  is H;

 $\mathbf{R}^{3a}$  is OH,  $\mathbf{R}^{3b}$  is Cl and  $\mathbf{R}^{15 + is}$  is CH<sub>3</sub>;

 $\mathbf{R}^{3a}$  is H,  $\mathbf{R}^{3b}$  is H and  $\mathbf{R}^{15\text{-is}}$  is  $\mathbf{CH}_{3}$ ;

R<sup>3a</sup> is H, R<sup>3b</sup> is Cl and R<sup>15</sup> is H;

9

$$H_{2}N$$
 $H_{0}$ 
 $H_{$ 

or

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof-or solvate thereof, or a solvate of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 16 (currently amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a disease or medical condition wherein inhibition of carboxypepsidase U is beneficial, said method comprising administering to a warm-blooded animal in need thereof an effective amount The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof, or a solvate of such a salt; as claimed in claim 2 any one of claims 2 to 15 in a method of manufacturing a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of a condition wherein inhibition of carboxypeptidase U is beneficial.

Claim 17 (currently amended): The method-use as claimed in claim 16 wherein said disease or medical condition is selected from for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of thrombosis and/or hypercoagulability in blood and/or tissues; atherosclerosis; fibrotic conditions; inflammatory diseases; or a condition which benefits from maintaining or enhancing bradykinin levels in the body of a mammal-(such as man).

Claim 18 (**currently amended**): A pharmaceutical formulation <u>comprising containing</u> a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt <u>thereof or solvate thereof</u>, or a <u>solvate of such a salt</u>; as claimed in <u>claim 2 any one of claims 2 to 15</u> as active ingredient in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

Claim 19 (currently amended): A compound of formula

wherein R<sup>3</sup> to R<sup>12</sup> and X are as defined in claim 2 any one of claims 1 to 14.

Claim 20 (**currently amended**): A process for preparing a compound as claimed in claim 19 which comprises treating a compound of formula VI-in which PG1 is a suitable protecting group with a peptide coupling agent in the presence of a non-nucleophilic base in a polar aprotic solvent and then removing the protecting group.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^{3-6} & R^8 & R^{12} & PG^1 \\
R^{7,9-11} & O & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$(VI)$$

in which PG<sup>1</sup> is a suitable protecting group with a peptide coupling agent in the presence of a non-nucleophilic base in a polar aprotic solvent and then removing the protecting group.

Claim 21 (currently amended): A process for preparing a compound of formula I as claimed in claim 2 any one of claims 2 to 17 which comprises reacting a compound of formula VII as defined in claim 19 with a compound of formula VIII

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
R^{13} \\
\downarrow & R^{14} \\
N & \downarrow & R^{2} \\
\hline
(VIII)
\end{array}$$

in which Y is an activated ester or NY is an isocyanate group.

Claim 22 (**new**): The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said disease or medical condition is selected from thrombosis and/or hypercoagulability in blood and/or tissues; atherosclerosis; fibrotic conditions; inflammatory diseases; or a condition which benefits from maintaining or enhancing bradykinin levels in the body of a mammal.